





A GREAT SUCCESS!

Highly Important News!

FROM THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Port Royal.

THE FORTS ALL CAPTURED, WITH THE PRIVATE PROPERTY, LETTERS, DESPATCHES, &c.

BEAUFORT ABANDONED.

The steamer Georgiana, Captain Cannon, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday morning from Old Point and Port Royal, bringing the latest news from the fleet, and the particulars of its operations on the coast of South Carolina.

From passengers we learn that on the 4th instant, after a severe bombardment, the forts at Hilton Head and Port Royal, commanding the entrance, were abandoned by the Confederates and taken possession of by the Federal forces landed from the fleet. The war steamers in the great line of battle facing the fire of the batteries suffered severely. The *Wabash*, the flagship of Commodore Dupont, was struck six times. Eight of her men were killed and a number wounded. Among the killed was the surgeon of the *Wabash*.

Beaufort was reported abandoned by the Confederates and was about to be occupied by the troops from the fleet. Only one white man was reported there.

The *U.S.S. Monitor* was reported from the fleet as not known with certainty, but some eighteen or twenty dead bodies were said to have been found in the deserted forts, and buried.

The *Georgiana* brought up two brass rifled cannon, captured in the forts taken. They were intended for the train yesterday as trophies of the fight.

The two captured cannon brought up by the steamer are intended as presents to the Secretary of the Navy. A set of tent poles, also part of the spoils (or said to be), are to be forwarded to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts.

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But little damage and injury no one. It was found on examination that the rebels had been occupying the place arranged for them thought would prove so deadly to the victors.

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been occupied since the 9th of July last by a small garrison of South Carolina infantry. They were built by Maj. Lee of South Carolina, and are well-constructed earthworks, their main defect being in the parapet, which was too low to sufficiently shelter the men. Bomb-proofs were to have been added, but time was not given for that.

A company of Georgia flying artillery arrived the night before the bombardment, and did efficient service at the guns. General Ripley, commander-in-chief of the South Carolina forces, was present during the fight, and when the panic commenced mounted the parapet of the fort at Bay Point and encouraged the men to stand by their guns, but his entreaties were without avail.

The steamer *Contacoe*, one of the transports of the fleet, arrived at New York early on Monday morning from Port Royal, with advice to the fleet that on the 11th inst. one day later than the intelligence brought by the steamer *Bennville*.

It was rumored, as the steamer left, that the Federal pickets on the opposite side of French's Island, on which Fort Walker is situated, had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were being sent from Fort Walker.

The Federal troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on Thursday.

Great Union Victory in Kentucky. Paris, Ky., November 12.—The rebels under General Williams at Pikesville have been defeated after two days' fighting by General Nelson. Four hundred rebels were killed and 1,000 made prisoners.

Col. L. Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men. Col. Harris, of the Ohio Second Regiment, made an attack in front with 600 men. Harris fell back and Col. Moore moved forward until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. Nelson's brigade, when our forces pressed the enemy on all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners. The balance were scattered in all directions. The Federal loss was comparatively small.

General Nelson, Nov. 12.—The battle of Pikesville, Ky., lasted through Friday and Saturday. The victory of the national troops was complete. Gen. Williams and Gen. Hoar, the rebel commanders, are among the prisoners taken.

Another Version of the Pikesville Victory. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—Reports from headquarters, dated 13th, received this evening through a reliable gentleman who was at Pikesville, says our forces attacked the rebels one thousand strong, posted on a hill, killing eighty-eight or ninety, and taking 1,000 prisoners. The rebels were scattered in all directions. The Federal loss was comparatively small.

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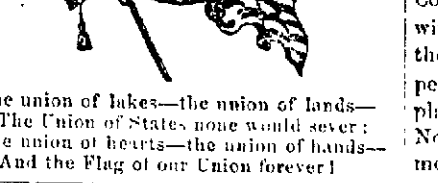
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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.



THE UNION OF LAKES—THE UNION OF LANDS—THE UNION OF STATES NONE WOULD SEVER—THE UNION OF HEARTS—THE UNION OF HANDS—AND THE FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
"MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1861."

The Return Judges of the late general election met again, as the law required, at the Court House, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of opening and counting the returns of the Army vote, and granting the usual certificates to the candidates elect.

We have already published the entire vote, with which the count of Tuesday agrees in every particular. The majority on the aggregate vote are—Hon. R. J. F. Her-ron, D. Ziegler 24, E. Myers 144, H. B. Dunner 101, J. Eckenrode 60, P. Dick 54, Dr. Carl 28.

The several certificates of election returns give Mr. Busby, for the Legislature, a majority of 2 votes. But no vote was produced on Tuesday to show that this is not a legal majority. Affidavits were read showing that two of the persons voting in Capt. Poffitt's Company were under age, one having been born on the 28th of October, 1841, and the other on the 17th of September, 1842. Proof was also made of another illegal vote, all three of which were cast for Mr. Busby. It was further shown that a vote clearly and unmistakably given for Mr. Myers was not counted. There are several cases besides these in Mr. Myers' favor, but the above four were simply enough before the Return Judges. The Judges, however, returned that they could not go behind the certificates of the returns, and therefore gave the certificate of election to Mr. Busby. If they conceived themselves privileged to inquire into the illegality of the votes alluded to, they would doubtless have given the certificate to Mr. Myers.

As the case stands, there is but one course left to Mr. Myers, and that is, to bring the matter before the Legislature. That he received a majority of the legal vote, we have no doubt; nor do we believe that he will have any trouble in getting his seat. He will have justice and the purity of the ballot box, demands that a full and fair investigation be made.

The Army Frauds. The Report of the Committee to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by contractors and others upon the State for clothing, &c., for the three months' volunteers, has just been made to the Governor. A majority of the committee were Republicans, and it is not probable that although the report states that it was made up in August, it was not made publicly by the Governor till the 12th of Oct., four days after the election! August 7th it is dated. Now why was it thus withheld? Obviously for no other reason than the fear that it would operate on the election to the detriment of the Republican party. And yet these people tell us we must have no parties now! It is sunk in patriotism; but for fear that the people would not vote patriotically, they must not know how the State has been plundered and the soldiers robbed till after the election! Away with such pretensions—away with such pretensions. It is a downright sham—an imposition on the people of the State.

On the subject of the blankets for the soldiers, the report says, "Some of them were bought for \$1.50 per pair, and sold to the State for \$3.50." This price, however, was subsequently reduced to \$3.17 per pair; and they add that such conduct "from the beginning to the end will not commend itself to the honest convictions of our fellow citizens." They also say we must "condemn the self-interest which, in the hour of national peril, forgetting all patriotism, seeks only how it may turn its country's sufferings to its own pecuniary advantage."

As to the coffee that was furnished, they say that the evidence of those who roasted it was bad. It seemed to have been brought in ships with the cargoes of South American hides, and was so much impregnated with the smell and taste of hides that it was called "hidey."

The committee is very severe upon Gov. Curtin for the appointment of such dishonest and incompetent agents. They say, "The appointment by an Executive, from personal or party motives, of incompetent agents to officers of great responsibility, is at all times a great dereliction of duty, never more than in great political emergencies, when the disasters resulting from ignorance or incompetency of the agents, for whose appointments he is responsible, will inevitably excite suspicions of fraud, and will return home to the Executive in humiliating charges of collusion."

The report contains much that is instructive in the way of showing how the contractors and government agents rob the treasury and the soldiers, but we have only time and space to refer to it this briefly. It shows that the charges of infamous peculation, so freely made at the time, were true, though it is plain that the depths of the matter have not been explored. We trust that we shall hear no more of mobbing Democrats for exposing these things, on the ground that they embarrass the government. It is much more important that the government should be honest now than in times of peace, when the treasury is overflowing. Hold every man to a rigid accountability and let rascals be exposed.—*Lucerne Union*.

The Fulton Democracy says that John Cassa, Esq. (Dem.) is elected to the Legislature by 42 majority over Householder, the military vote having changed the result.

The Star deserts Fremont, now that the Administration has removed him. The numerous sympathizers of the "Pathfinder" in this region will hardly fancy this "slap in their faces" by their special organ.

November Court commences to-day.

Northern Disunionists at Work.

It is not only eminently desirable, but almost essential to success in the struggle in which the nation is engaged against rebellion, that the people of the loyal States should be thoroughly united in fighting for a common cause. What is that cause?—Congress has accurately defined it in the resolution at the head of our columns—to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. If the northern people would all agree to stand upon this platform there would be no division at the North—nothing to embarrass the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. But unfortunately a faction of incendiary Abolitionists refuse to abide by the declared purpose of the Nation, and continue to keep up an agitation intended to drive the Administration into the foolish and fatal policy of negro emancipation. This they do under the pretext of preserving the Union—but the main object, paramount to their affected love for the Union, is to accomplish the destruction of slavery regardless of the fate of the Union. This war for the preservation of the Union as it was, they regard as their opportunity for striking a blow at the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and they join in the cry for the Union as the most ready means to effect their diabolical purpose.

This assertion is capable of ready proof. Only one year ago these same abolition agitators were either openly opposed to a Union with slaveholders, or else they declared the Union not worth perpetuating with slavery. Their abolition principles claimed their first love—the Union was a secondary consideration. Rather than slavery should not be humbled the Union might slide for all they cared. Even last December, and during the regular session of Congress, when efforts were made by patriotic men of all parties to settle our difficulties amicably, and avoid the terrible calamity of civil war, these men threw every obstacle in the way of compromise—bringing their whole artillery of ridicule, abuse and argument to bear against it. Perish a thousand Unions rather than abate an iota of our principles! exclaimed the  *Tribune*—and the cry was repeated from hundreds of its abolition satellites. It was grandly and calmly urged that a separation from the Southern States would be infinitely preferable to continued Union with slavery as a political power.—These men plainly







